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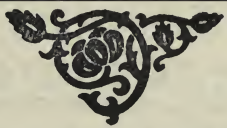

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Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel, and mart and palace -- soon or late
I knock unbidden ONCE at every gate.

If sleeping, wake -- if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe,
Save death, but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and I return no more.

-- JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

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Apples Grown in Ashley Valley

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

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Introductory

WHEN George Barr McCutcheon conceived the idea of his Graustark, a country somewhere this side of the setting sun, he must have been standing on a high peak, overlooking the great Uintah Basin in Northeastern Utah. His country was a dreamland, a freak of the imagination, basking under soft summer sun, canopied with blue skies, studded with myriads of diamond stars. Through valleys crystal streams sang songs of joy; on hillside and mountain top multi-colored flowers ran riot. The people were contented and prosperous. The cornucopia of wealth poured products of the earth with lavish plenty.

The main difference between McCutcheon's wonderland and the Uintah Basin is that his was imaginative, this is not. There are other differences. If his mountains were high, skies blue, stars bright, sunshine balmy, water crystal, air bracing, our mountains are higher, skies bluer, stars brighter, sunshine more balmy, water and air purer.

The Uintah Basin is almost isolated from the outside world. To the north, east, south and west the territory is thickly settled, but in this Basin the population is sparse, owing to the isolation. But when a man once enters this glorious country he seldom has a desire to leave it. Not only are the climatic conditions ideal, and the earth productive of riches, but the people are hospitable and helpful. Many of them are pioneers, who crossed the plains in ox-carts. They have endured hardships and are therefore better able to offer a hand to the man who is a stranger in a strange land.

The lawyer usually tells the jury in advance what he purposes to prove. The foregoing statements will be proven. Let's first take a trip, part by rail and the rest of the way overland.

There are various routes and some of them are delightful even though tedious. Traveling from the east or the west you quit the D. & R. G. railroad at Mack, Colorado. The Uintah Railway train is made up and ready to start on a wonderful journey, through valley and canon and across the Baxter pass at the summit of the Book Cliffs. A scene of this road in another part of the booklet, shows a 7½ per cent grade and 66 degree curves. The

Wheat Near Green River

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

road was constructed principally for the purpose of hauling the immense tonnage of gilsonite. At Mack and Dragon the railroad company has commodious hotels. The distance from Mack to Dragon, Utah, is 55 miles. Dragon to Vernal, 64 miles, a stage relay of 20 horses, conveys the passenger to Vernal, in the Ashley valley, the most thickly settled portion of the Uintah Basin. The trip may also be made by way of Colton or Price, on the D. & R. G. road. Private conveyance from Price, or stage from Colton, and the traveler is soon in the midst of the vast former Uintah Indian Reservation, where many towns have sprung up and where much land has been developed. Another route is by way of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (The Moffat) road, from Denver to Steamboat Springs and thence to the Basin in private conveyance. Occasionally a trip is made from points on the Union Pacific in Wyoming, by way of Brown's park and Lucerne valley. The route by way of Mack is preferable.

Now you are in the Basin; look around you. It is the land of opportunity. From the summit of the Wasatch mountains on the west to the Utah-Colorado line on the east, average distance 120 miles, from the Uintah range on the north to the Book Cliffs on the south, average distance 70 miles, total 8,400 square miles, total acreage 5,376,000 acres, is a territory rich in agriculture, stock raising, mineral and oil possibilities.

The essential elements that enter into the growth of vegetation are climate, soil and water. One is as necessary as the other. The three are here in super-abundance. The altitude of the Basin is from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere is naturally dry and pure, a giver of health to man and beast. The sun shines in whole or in part, 325 days out of the 365 each year. On the west and northwest, from whence come the spring winds, is a shelter of lofty mountains, some of the peaks of which stand, solemn and majestic, uncovered heads white with snow, to heights of more than 13,500 feet. The wind, which would sweep down that vast territory at terrific velocity but for these shelters, passes to the north of the Uintah mountains into Wyoming, and the blizzards rage in that state while over here the peaceful valleys are kissed by a smiling sun. For a few weeks in the spring there is considerable wind, but nothing to compare with many other western states. During other seasons of the year the climate is glorious. The summer day is not too hot and the summer night is

Threshing Scene

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

a delight. The autumn is a dream. Ripening grain, and the yellow leaf nod at each other in sleepy content, while the luscious fruit and red-faced wild berry pass the time of day. The winter is still, with plenty of snow. Now and then the weather is cold, but the average for the winter is not severe. The cold season is comparatively short—a month or six weeks at the most. The snow in the lowlands melts early in the spring and long before the farmer is ready to begin active cultivation the ground is in good shape. In the mountains the snow melts later, and in the midst of the irrigation season the streams are filled to the brim. The average date of the first killing frost in the autumn is October 4 and the last in the spring is May 4. The weather conditions in June, July and August are so nearly perfect that the growth of vegetation is so rapid that only seeing is believing.

The estimated area of land is 5,376,000 acres, of which 540,000 acres is tillable. The portion not tillable is divided into grazing, timber, oil, mineral and "bad lands." Of the tillable land there is probably not more than 75,000 acres under cultivation. The general slope of the country is east and southeast, with a fall just right for easy irrigation. Nature has performed wonderful feats since this land was covered with an ocean, inhabited by marine life. The formations have been irregularly eroded into lofty tables, benches, mesas, ridges, buttes and spires, between which lie rich and fertile valleys, waiting for the conquering hand of man. The character of the soil varies according to the location. In one section of the country is the red sandy loam and in another is the gray clay. The low country is "made" soil and is anywhere from five to fifty feet in depth. It has been said that if the Uintah Basin were cut off from all the rest of the world, with no means of ingress or egress, it would be self-supporting. It would produce everything with the exception of tropical fruits. It would doubtless weary the reader to mention in detail all the products of the earth that thrive here. The main crop is the fruit, alfalfa, oats, wheat, barley, rye, cane, melons, garden truck of all kinds, sugar beets. Of the 540,000 acres of agricultural land in the Basin, 394,520 are located as follows:

Ashley creek, 50,000; Whiterock, 62,440; Uintah river, 102,380; Lake Fork, 77,500; Rock creek, 16,000; Duchesne river, 81,200; Strawberry creek, 5,000. The figures were furnished by Ed. F. Harmston, C. E. Mr. Harmston, in his report, says the above does not include 16,000 acres Indian allotments and 4,000 acres

Giant Fossil Near Green River—Dinosaurus was 65 Feet Long and 16 Feet Tall

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

owned by whites, under the White river. He also omits small areas of land under the Red, Currant and Antelope creeks, as the water flow is small. In speaking of the Green river country, Mr. Harmston says it is of little utility from an irrigator's standpoint, owing to the depression of its channels below irrigable lands along its course. (There are projects under way which may result in taking water from this stream by means of dams. Other projects contemplate pumping the water. The lift at many points would be but a short distance.—Editor.)

Continuing, Mr. Harmston says there is an extensive tract known as the Dead Man's Bench and Coyote Basin, having an area of 50,000 acres, which cannot be watered by any stream in Utah. He thinks a canal taken from Bear river in Colorado could be built to cover this land, but suggests that complications might arise from an interstate proposition of this kind. These bring the total to 464,520. There is a sufficient area not here included, to make a total of more than half a million acres.

It is the best watered country in the West. In order to get an idea of the number of streams the reader is invited to refer to the map. The rivers and creeks, rising in the mountains, hurry in their mad flight, one running into the other, until the identity of all merges into three, near Ouray, and aferwards into one, the great Green, which moves on in search of the mysteries of the Grand canon of the Colorado.

On another page is a table of canals which will be of interest. Many private canals have been supplying water for some years. Others are under course of construction and others are in contemplation. As rapidly as money can be raised the work progresses. A number of big irrigation projects are under way. Among these is one which provides for watering the South Myton Bench and a valley to the southeast with an area approximating 50,000 acres.

The United States government began building canals for Indian lands in the spring of 1905. At the close of the year 1909 the sum of $550,000 had been expended and 122 miles of main canals, with 167 miles of laterals had been completed. There remains about 30 miles of canals to construct. By the close of the year 1910 all this work will have been finished. The area of Indian lands now covered is 85,000 acres. The total area when all canals are complete will be 98,360, leaving 13,640 yet to be watered, which will be done in time. The average cost of the construction of government canals is $7 per acre. The average cost of water

Seighert, Percheron Stallion, Imported from France. Cost $5,000. Has 250 Colts in Uintah Basin. Took Second Prize at St. Louis World's Fair

throughout the Basin, is $10 per acre. There is more water, even at low tide, than is required to irrigate all the land.

There are a great many people who think that dry farming is a new agricultural practice. This is not true. The farmers of Utah have been raising crops on their dry lands, with a rainfall of less than fifteen inches, for more than half a century now. More than that; dry farming has been practiced since the dawn of civilization in Egypt and in India.

The beginning of dry farming in this state occurred through an accident. Along in 1865 a little company of immigrants, most of whom hailed from the Scandinavian countries, settled in the Bear River valley, and diverted the waters from the Malad river for irrigation purposes. The waters of this stream are heavy with alkali, and it was only a matter of a few years until the lands of the settlers became so largely impregnated with the noxious salts, that crops were unable to grow upon them. In desperation the settlers put the plow into the sagebrush ground and with a hopeless hope planted seed in the soil that was not to be irrigated. They succeeded in their work, and since that time dry farming methods have been in vogue in this state.

The area in the Uintah Basin upon which it will be difficult to get water is comparatively small, only a few thousand acres. Dry farming has been successful, though the experiments have been but few. Large crops of wheat have been raised on Diamond mountain, north of the Ashley valley. In different portions of the country barley, rye and other grains have been raised. The average annual precipitation for the past fifteen years has been nine inches. Of late years the precipitation has been greater. Last year, on parts of the reservation, it was 14 inches.

The homeseeker may secure land under the homestead act, the enlarged homestead act, the desert act, the Carey act, purchase from the state, or by purchase from individuals. The best way to secure land, in the opinion of many people, is to purchase it outright, owing to the fact that it is offered at such ridiculously low prices. Improved farms, with permanent water rights, can be purchased at from $15 to $40 per acre. The law does not require residence upon land purchased from individuals. This information is given for the benefit of many who have asked. The people represent many nations, but Americans are more numerous. Others include the German, Swede, Dane, Jew, Irish, Scotch-Irish. Under the title of cities and towns will be found the various industries represented.

Street Scenes in Vernal

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

Hints to Homeseekers

Every citizen of the United States, over the age of 21, is entitled to make entry upon government land, under the homestead law. A married woman, upon whom depends the support and maintenance of the family, is entitled to make entry. Sailors and soldiers in active service are not entitled to make entry.

The person who makes a filing on 160 acres of land, or less, and abandons or relinquishes the claim, whether by contest or voluntary action, exhausts his homestead right. Any person who abandoned prior to February 8, 1908, can get his right restored. The homesteader who filed upon less than 160 acres and made proof is entitled to make an additional filing. Residence must be established and maintained just as in the case of the original filing, unless the tract adjoins the original tract. The homesteader is allowed six months from the date of filing, to establish residence. Before he may make final proof he must reside upon the land for fourteen consecutive months and must improve and cultivate the land. At the time of filing, the homesteader is required to pay to the government the sum of $16 on 160 acres. When final proof is made he is required to pay the government $1.25 per acre and $6 fees. An absence from the homestead of not to exceed six months may be allowed providing the money earned is expended in improvements on the land. Fourteen months in which to make final proof is not compulsory. Five years' time will be allowed, but even in that event the entryman must reside upon the land fourteen consecutive months at some time during the five years. The above is a synopsis of the homestead laws and contains, in brief, all the information the homeseeker needs.

Under the Desert Act a citizen is entitled to 320 acres of land. Residence upon the land is not required, but the entryman must improve the land to the amount of $1 per acre per year for three years. At the end of the fourth year he must have the irrigable portion of the land under cultivation and irrigation. The entryman must be a resident of the state in which the land is located, but residence upon the land is not required. If at the end of the fourth

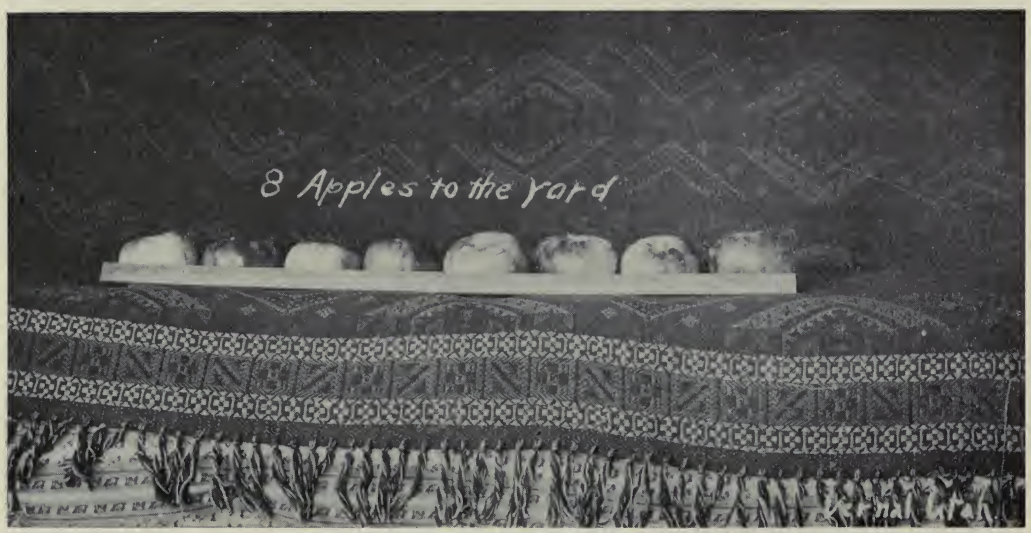
Issuing Beef to Indians at Ouray

year, the entryman has failed to get water on the land and shows that he has complied with the requirements of the law, he may have an extension of time not to exceed three years. An entryman of a desert claim, is allowed, under the law, to assign a portion of the land for a consideration, providing the assignment is made to a qualified entryman. Any person, who, prior to March 28, 1908, failed to bring his desert claim under cultivation is entitled to a second entry.

Under what is known as the Enabling act, there was granted by the government to the State of Utah, four sections of school land in each township. Persons desiring to purchase this land must make application to the State Land Commissioners. Much has already been sold, but there is probably left in the Uintah Basin 20,000 acres. The present appraised valuation is $2.50 per acre. The purchaser is required to make a cash payment of 25 cents an acre and the balance in ten annual installments. The purchaser is required to reside in the state where the land is located, but not on the land.

Under what is knowu as the Carey act, each state in the arid regions is allowed to dispose of 2,000,000 acres of land to settlers. The disposition is to be made by the State Land Commissioners. The states are required to enter into contracts with irrigation companies providing for adequate water systems. The land is then sold in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to any one person. In order to secure this land the purchaser must enter into a contract with the irrigation company to purchase water. A period of ten years is allowed in which to reclaim and get the land under cultivation. The final proof is similar to that of desert claims. The purchaser is not required to reside in the state where the land is located. The price of this land is 50 cents per acre, one-half payable in cash and the balance at the time of making final proof. Final proof can be made at any time inside of ten years, providing the purchaser has water. The patent to the land is issued by the government to the state and by the state to the individual. Land that has been segregated under the Carey act is not subject to any other entry. The segregation is made at the request of the irrigation company and plans and specifications must accompany such request to the commissioner of the general land office.

An act of Congress, approved February 19, 1909, provides that any person who is a qualified entryman under the homestead laws



Raised in the Uintah Basin

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

of the United States, may enter, by legal sub-divisions, in Utah and other states, three hundred and twenty acres, or less, of non-mineral, non-irrigable, unreserved and unappropriated surveyed public lands, and which do not contain merchantable timber, located in a reasonably compact body, and not over one and one-half miles in extreme length; provided, that no lands shall be subject to entry under the provisions of this act until such lands shall have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as not being, in his opinion, susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

Sec. 2. That any person applying to enter land under the provisions of this act shall make and subscribe before the proper officer an affidavit as required by section twenty-two hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes, and in addition thereto shall make affidavit that the land sought to be entered is of the character described in section one of this act, and shall pay the fees now required to be paid under the homestead laws.

Sec. 3. That any homestead entryman of lands of the character herein described, upon which final proof has not been made, shall have the right to enter public lands, subject to the provisions of this act, contiguous to his former entry which shall not, together with the original entry, exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and residence upon and cultivation of the original entry shall be deemed as residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry.

Sec. 4. That at the time of making final proofs as provided in section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Stat utes the entryman under this act shall, in addition to the proofs and affidavits required under the said section, prove by two credible witnesses that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in his entry was continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced in the entry was so continuously cultivated beginning with the third year of the entry.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of a qualified entryman to make homestead entry in the states named in section one of this act under the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, but no person who has made entry under this act shall be entitled

Colorado Park Irrigation Co.—Rock Cut

to make homestead entry under the provisions of said section, and no entry made under this act shall be commuted.

Sec. 6. That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any tracts of land, in the State of Utah, subject to entry under this act, do not have upon them such a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate two million acres, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence: Provided, that in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faih cultivate not less than one-eighth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-fourth during the third year, and one-half during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, and that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him successfully to farm the same as required by this section.

HYDRO-CARBONS

The tonnage of gilsonite in the Uintah Basin is estimated at thirty-two million tons. This does not include Elaterite, Wurtzilite Weidgerite, Tabbyite, Ozocerite and other members of the Hydro-Carbon family. The estimated value of Hydro-Carbons in the Uintah Basin is seven billion dollars.

Scientists have discovered that there are twenty-six members of the Hydro-Carbon family, and that the total by-products will exceed fifty. At the eastern boundary of the Uintah Basin asphaltite deposits begin and extend westward to Fort Duchesne and Pariette, and then on to the elaterite deposits of Indian, Lake and Sam's canons, fifty miles southwest of Fort Duchesne; the total area being estimated at about ten thousand square miles. The value of gilsonite is about $40 per ton, and the value of elaterite $65.00 per ton; the freight rates are excessive, owing to poor railroad facilities.

At present all the Hydro-Carbons shipped have been by wagon haul, either to points on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, or to Dragon, Utah, the terminus of the Uintah railway.

A large acreage of land containing these deposits is owned by the Gilson Asphaltum company, and the American Asphalt asso-

Government Headgate—Red Cap Ditch

ciation. Many locations, however, have been made by other individuals, and a number of companies have been incorporated.

The origin of Hydro-Carbon is largely conjectural; one suggestion having been made that it comes from the oil of extinct fishes.

The uses to which gilsonite and elaterite are put are varied, but as above stated it has been discovered that more than fifty by-products may be made. One of the principal by-products is mineral rubber, and today there is a shortage in the world's supply of that commodity.

The consumption has increased at the rate of fifty per cent in the last five years, and there seems to be no possible increase in the production of tree rubber. These Hydro-Carbons are now being manufactured into a mineral rubber. It unites perfectly with the tree rubber, thus permitting a very large reduction in the amount of the latter used, cheapening its cost. Other by-products of gilsonite and elaterite are paints, enamels, varnishes and roofings, which are acid and alkali proof.

From Weidgerite is made a special marine paint. One of the most valuable by-products of this material is Ichyol, used by the medical profession and on sale in drug stores. This by-product is found only, as far as is known, in one other place in the world, the Ural mountains in Austria. From Tabbyite, paint is also made and from Ozocerite paraffine wax. A late discovery of material something similar to Tabbyite has been made two miles south of Myton. It is called Arguilite and from it mineral rubber is manufactured.

Second grade gilsonite is used in the manufacture of paving cement, by melting it with petroleum residue, and mixing it with ground asphaltic limestone, and the requisite amount of sand. Gilsonite is also manufactured into varnishes, lacquers, waterproof paint for guns, gun carriages, and steel and woodwork of every description known to ship building. When manufactured into paint for ships' bottoms, it prevents barnacles from attaching themselves, and it is likely to be largely used for this purpose for battleships. It is also used for pipe coatings, reservoir coatings, floorings, roofings and railroad coatings. Mr. W. E. Parker, in "Mineral Resources of the United States," gives the following other uses of the Hydro-Carbons:

Oil Rig at Powder Springs

For preventing electrolytic action on iron plates of ships' bottoms; coating barbed wire fencing; coating sea-walls of brick and masonry; coating paving brick; acid-proof lining for chemical tanks; roofing pitch; insulating electric wires; smokestack paint; coating poles, posts and ties; lubricant for heavy machinery; teredo-proof pile coating; covering wood-block paving; binder pitch for culm in making eggette and briquette coal.

The Elaterite, Wurtzilite, Tabbyite, Arguilite and other materials of like nature are used to make flexible and heat-proof varnish or paints, which owing to their great resistan to acids, alkalies, fumes and vapor attacks, and to their elasticity for contraction and expansion, they are invaluable for coating shaft and tunnel timbers, for painting hemp and wire hoisting ropes, pump columns, pipes, chains, ore cars and all steel and iron work where the surfaces are exposed. Also for coating vats, tanks and pan covers used in chlorination works, smelters and refineries, and in the cyanide process. On iron work it prevents corosion, and resists great heats. On woodwork it prevents absorption and defies the elements.

It has been declared that after all of the by-products above mentioned have been made of the Hydro-Carbon, there would be enough colors and substances left to make lead pencils and inks for thousands of schools.

OIL

The oil output of this Basin will one day be enormous, because of the high grade and immense quantity. The oil fields are attracting capital from the East and West. The experts are constantly coming and going and their reports are most flattering. In September, 1909, Dr. W. H. Ochsner, a noted geologist from the Leland Stanford University, California, visited this territory and made extended investigations. He is said to have declared that there are numerous wells scattered throughout the land. In California, whenever a vein of asphaltum, six inches in thickness, tapering to the thinness of a knife blade, is discovered, there is sure to be oil underneath. There are thousands of such veins here and the geological conditions are somewhat similar to those in that state. In an interview in the Vernal Express, at the time of his visit here, Dr. Ochsner said, in part:

A Vein of Gilsonite

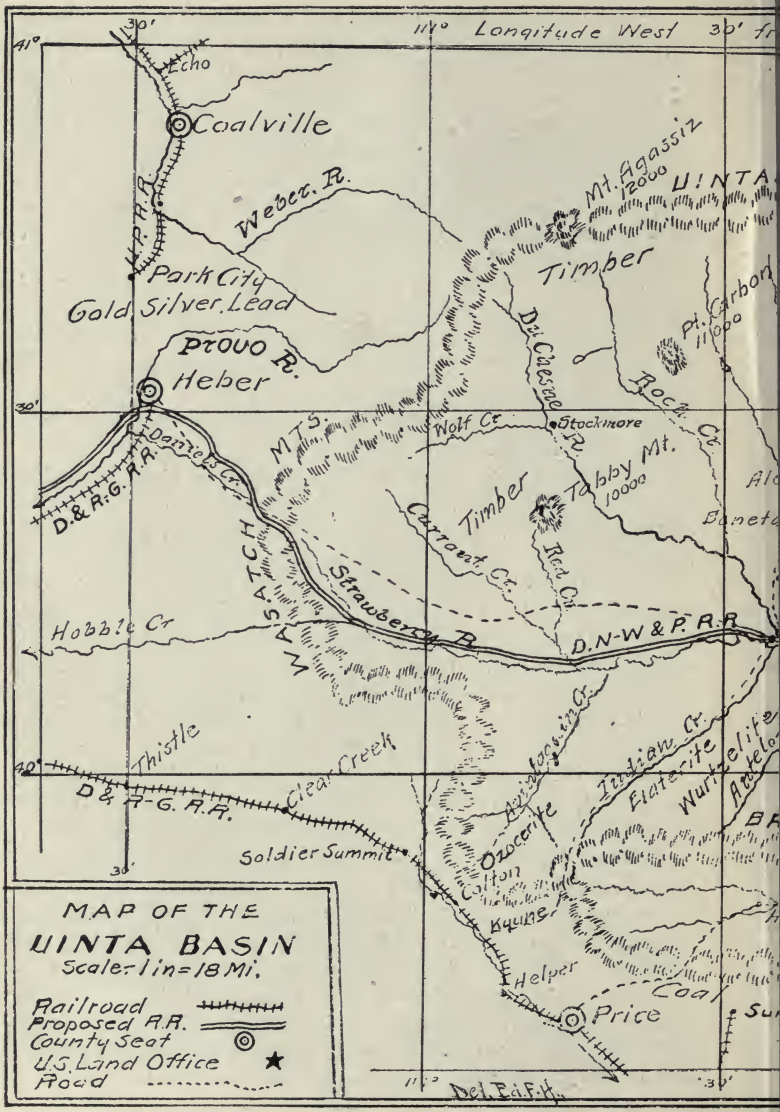
"This country has attracted my attention for years, because it is classical ground in geological work, by reason of the old King and Powell surveys in the 60's and early 70's, which have been the foundation of much work of economic value. I shall not give specific and particular conditions as to the oil possibilities, only that the surface displays favorable indications and the beautiful exposure of formations lend an easy solution to their problems. The country is most unusual. California capital is earnestly awaiting an opportunity for investment in the propositions this territory suggests."

Dr. Ochsner visited the Powder Springs and Rangley oil fields and made a careful study of the commercial value. His report has not been made public so far as has been learned, but it is given out on good authority that he ranks it with the purest oil of the country. He made the statement that this oil is just what is needed to mix with the California oil, in order to bring that up to the desired nneness.

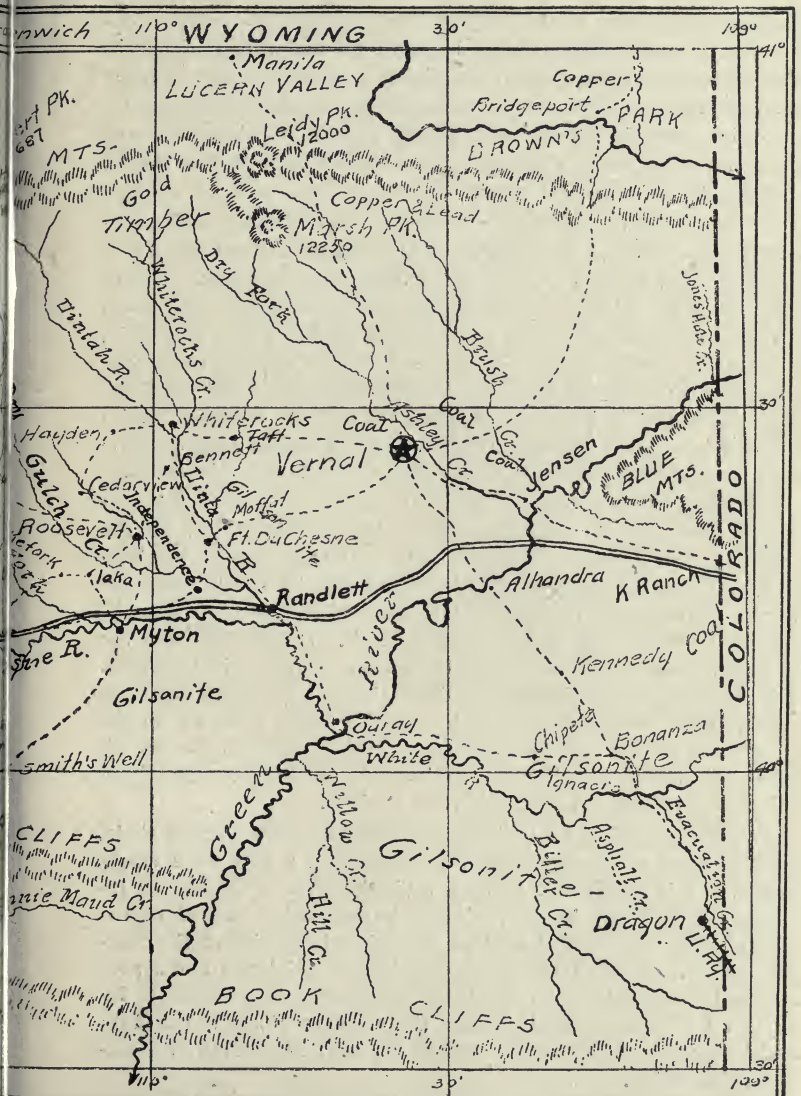
The Rangley oil field is not in that part of the Uintah Basin shown in the map in this booklet, but is so near that a discussion of it is necessary. It is situated in Raven park, in the extreme northwestern part of Rio Blanco county, Colorado, 10 to 15 miles from the Utah line, the eastern boundary of the Basin in Utah. The field occupies a basin which is a broadened portion of the lower White River valley. Rangley postoffice, from which the oil field takes its name, is the center of the scattering settlement along the immediate valley of the river, which skirts the southern margin of the Basin. The town is 23 miles from Dragon, Utah, the present terminus of the Uintah Railway.

Three oil domes that have attracted world-wide attention are, the dome in the Ural mountains, the dome in Texas and the dome in the Rangley fields. The formations are similar in character. A synopsis of Bulletin No. 350, United States Geological Survey, by Hoyt S. Gale, is given below:

"The Rangley Basin is irregularly oval in outline, its longer diameter extending from northeast to southwest with a total length of about 15 miles. The valley itself is bordered by an escarpment rim, averaging about 500 feet in height, which presents a steep scarp or cliff facing inward toward the Basin center. This innermost escarpment edge is locally known as the rim rock and is easily recognized as the upper limit or cap rock of the oil-



MAP OF THE
UINTA BASIN
Scale: 1 in = 18 Mi.
Railroad
Proposed R.R.
County Seat
U.S. Land Office
Road
Longitude West
Echo
Coalville
Weber R.
U.P.R.R.
Park City
Gold Silver Lead
Provo R.
Heber
D.&R.G.R.R.
Daniels Cr.
Mt. Agassiz 12000
UINTA
Timber
Pt. Carbon 11000
Du Chesne R.
Rock Cr.
Wolf Cr.
Stockmore
Tabby Mt. 10000
Timber
Currant Cr.
Red Cr.
WASATCH MTS.
Strawberry R.
Hobble Cr.
D.N-W & P. R.R.
Thistle
Clear Creek
D & R-G. R.R.
Soldier Summit
Indian Cr.
Elaterite
Ozocerite
Colton
Kyune
Helper
Price
Coal
Del. Ed. F.H.



WYOMING
110°
30'
109°
41°
Manila
LUCERN VALLEY
Copper
Bridgeport
PARK
Leidy Pk.
12000
BROWN'S
MTS-
Gold
Timber
Copper & Lead
Marsh Pk.
12250
Dry Fork
Whiterocks Cr.
Uintah R.
Brush
Jones Hole Cr.
Coal
Ashley Cr.
Whiterocks
Taft
Hayden
Bennett
Vernal
Jensen
BLUE MTS.
Cedarview
Uinta
Gilson
Moffat
Gulch Cr.
Independence
Roosevelt
Ft. DuChesne
Iaka
Randlett
Alhandra
K Ranch
Myton
River
Kennedy Coal
COLORADO
Gilsanite
Ouray
Chipeta
Bonanza
White
Gilsonite
Ignacio
Smith's Well
Green
Willow Cr.
Gilsonite
Asphalt Cr.
Evacuation Cr.
CLIFFS
Hill Cr.
Dragon
BOOK
CLIFFS

bearing shale, from which the park has been eroded. Beyond the rim rock the ridges dip away in more gradual slopes, rising in successive steps upon cliffs of the higher sandstone strata. Higher steep escarpment bluffs above and beyond the rim rocks face inward in eccentric arrangement rudely parallel to the margin of the park. Sharp rocky canyons intersect the surrounding ridges, draining into the central valley.

"The rocks exposed in the vicinity of the Rangley field represent a large interval in the geologic time scale. On the great axis of uplift that form a part of the Uintah mountain system north and northwest of Raven park erosion has exposed the oldest rocks that occur in the region. On the southern flanks of Blue mountain, rocks as low as Carboniferous are brought to view and from Blue mountain southward a thickness of more than 7,500 feet of tilted Mesozoic strata is exposed in detail. The beds underlie the incompletely exposed section of Palezoic rocks and in turn are covered by a similar thickness of Tertiary strata toward the south.

"The Dakota sandstone does not come to the surface in the Raven park, but is well exposed in the foothill ridges at the southern edge of Blue mountain. The formation lies at the base of the oil-bearing shale and has been supposed by many interested in the development of this field to offer highly favorable conditions for the storage of large bodies of oil. It has thus been the objective point for most of the deeper wells drilled in this field. The remarkable persistence of its lithologic character and its continuity of exposure over such extensive areas have led to the acceptance of the Dakota sandstone as a key rock for the correlation of widely distributed stratigraphic sections of the Mesozoic rocks, both above and below the horizon.

"The formation next above the Dakota is the Mancos shale, a thick mass of homogeneous clay shale with a few more sandy layers. It is considered here as a single unit. The Mancos includes all that has been previously termed Colorado and also a part of what has been classed as Fox Hills, by White of the Hayden survey. It thus includes also the Benton, Niobrara and a part of the Pierre formations. In brief the Mancos is intended to include all of the predominatingly shaly strata above the Dakota and below the massive sandstones of the next succeeding or Masaverde formation.

"Raven park is eroded on the Mancos shale and it is in this formation that the oil of the Rangley field has been found. The basal part of the Mancos shale may be naturally and readily distinguished as a distinct division of the formation and contains Benton fossils. The Dakota sandstone is almost invariably overlain immediately by 200 feet or more of dense black slaty shale, which usually forms a long, low valley on the dip-slope side of the Dakota ridge. Above these beds is a similar thickness of shaly strata containing a number of more resistant beds of sandstone and limestone, which usually give rise to a distinct line of minor hogbacks. The sandy layers are in many places of dark color and of moderately fine and even grain. The soil that forms the surface of the Mancos shale is a compact clay, very hard when dry, but becoming a deep plastic mud when thoroughly wet. The soil is in many places filled or covered with scattered fragments of selinite, which is gypsum in its clear, crystalline form. The fossils found in the Mancos shale are of marine types.

"The thickness of the Mancos shale is a fundamental consideration in determining the depth to which wells must be sunk in order to reach the Dakota sandstone. White gives the thickness of the formation at 2,000 feet in the upper White River valley, but also stated it was much thinner towards the west, in the vicinity of Raven park. The first drilling in this field showed, however, that the figures were too small. Further investigation shows that the true thickness is somewhere between 3,000 and 4,700 feet. The Union well in Raven park has been sunk to a depth of 3,655 feet in lightly dipping strata. There is some evidence that the bottom of the well is about 300 feet above the Dakota sandstone."

Since the bulletin was published, the Union well has gone down to a depth of 3,800 feet and should now be very near the Dakota sandstone. The company which is sinking this well, the Colorado-Pacific Development company, has sunk about 28 wells in that vicinity, and is now pumping 20 barrels per day from one well. The Emerald Oil company, operating in the same section, has sunk seven wells, averaging 700 to 800 feet. The writer has been informed that oil is standing in these wells to a depth of 300 feet.

Attention was first directed to the Raven park as oil field by the discovery of an oil seep in a spring at the lower end of the

Uintah Railway Crossing Book Cliff Range of Rocky Mountains at 7½ Percent. Grades and 66 Degree Curves Showing 4 Tracks 2½ Miles from Atchee by Rail; 1½ Miles Straight Line.

park. At the present time the location of the spring is not known. It has probably been trampled down by cattle and its flow obscured in the mire. The whole field is now covered by unpatented locations of the so-called "oil placer claims." The total area thus controlled covers 45,000 acres.

The color of the Rangley oil is a clear bright red, with strong green flourescence, closely resembling that of many of the Pennsylvania oils, although perhaps slightly darker than the average. The odor is like that of kerosene, much resembling that of a refined oil. It is apparently free from sulphur.

It has been suggested that the Rangley field may be compared to the Kansas-Oklahoma oil and gas fields. In those districts, the oil, though occurring in much older formation geologically, is said to be found in sandstone, interbedded with shale, in linticular bodies or completely enclosed reservoirs. The geologic structure of these fields is, however, much more simple than that of the Rangley field, being that of a fairly uniform monocline, with a northwesterly to westerly dip of about 20 to 25 feet to the mile.

HONEY

Uintah Basin honey has no superior. It wins the prizes when placed upon exhibition at county, state and world's fairs. More than once has it been awarded first prize at the annual convention of the International Beekeepers' Association. This is one of the most ideal sections in the United States for bee culture. The climatic conditions make it such. Sweet clover and alfalfa are the two principal sources from which the busy denizens of the hive gather the delicious nectar that is ripened into this product of high quality. Many farmers of this country who do not pretend to make a specialty of bees, produce a great deal of honey for the market. The specialty of a certain farmer is alfalfa. The blossom of that growth contains the very best nectar. As a result many farmers are raising bees and making money from alfalfa and honey at the same time.

Those who know what good honey really is, will appreciate the fact that the article in this Basin is so heavy bodied that it weighs twelve and one-half pounds to the gallon. The color is what is known to the trade as "water white" and the flavor is more delightful than that of the much-praised white clover honey

Ready to Cross Green River

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

of the eastern states. A little while ago the honey from one of the well-known apiaries in the Ashley valley found its way through the channels of trade to Hamburg, Germany. The dealer took the address from the label and wrote to the mangaer of the same apiary to ascertain if he could obtain honey from that source regularly. Today the honey from this Basin finds its way to most parts of the United States and to many foreign countries.

Many of the beekeepers hold some remarkable records. A single colony of bees, on the farm of L. A. Pike, situated on the former Uintah Indian Reservation, produced 1,000 pounds of honey in one season. The picture of an apiary shown in this booklet, was reproduced from a photograph taken in the early winter of the year in which the following record was made:

From one hundred and sixty colonies in the spring, together with their increase, a yield of fifty-three thousand pounds was produced, an average of more than 330 pounds to the colony, spring count. A yield of less than one hundred pounds to the colony is considered very poor. The bees here are almost entirely free from disease.

William Powell, of Union, enjoys the distinction of being the first man to import bees into the Uintah Basin, which he did some time during the early eighties. His first colony, however, proved to be affected with the dread disease, "foul brood;" this colony of bees, together with all fixtures, was consigned to the flames, and since that time there has not been another case of "foul brood." The dealer who furnished the bees to Mr. Powell replaced them free of charge. The next importation of bees was made soon after that of Mr. Powell by Bishop George Freestone and consisted of three colonies. William Ashton also brought one or two colonies of bees from his old home in Pleasant Grove, Utah county. The last importation was made in 1887 by C. C. Bartlett, who also brought three colonies. Those few hives of bees were the small foundation upon which one of our most profitable and promising industries has been built.

INHERITED INDIAN LANDS

Before the reservation was thrown open for settlement the Indians were allotted something like 112,000 acres of the choicest lands, all located within a radius of 25 miles from Myton. A few Indians have improved and cultivated their farms to a limited

Green River

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

extent, but for the most part the thousands of acres are lying barren and desolate. The Indian is slowly developing, but he will never reach good citizenship. He is still a savage, but not dangerous, except when drunk. It is difficult for him to obtain liquor, as the entire Basin, with the exception of Uintah county, is "dry." Once in a great while some white man is sent to the penitentiary for "boot legging" liquor to Indians.

In time all this vast acreage of land will fall into the hands of the white man. At present a portion of it is for sale and a portion for lease. Before this booklet is in circulation to a large extent, much of what is known as "dead" Indian land, or inherited Indian land will be offered for sale to the highest cash bidder. The bids must be sealed and delivered to the Indian department at Whiterocks, Utah. It is not known just what the minimum price will be, but in all probability not less than $25 per acre. A bid of $11 per acre for a tract near Myton a few months ago was rejected. The title to the land also carries a title to the water, and the canals are already built. The "dead" Indian land to be offered for sale in the near future amounts to 45,000 acres.

A large acreage of Indian land can be leased at reasonable terms. The time is from one to ten years. Unimproved land can be leased for a period of one year for $1.50 per acre. The price for a ten-year lease is $2.75 per acre. The rental can be paid in part or in whole in improvements consisting of houses, barns, fences and alfalfa. This is cheap in comparison with many other states. In Washington the rentals run up to $10 per acre, while the price of baled hay is as low as $4.50 per ton. Here baled hay sells at from $12.50 to $35 per ton, the price depending upon the season of the year and the location.

SHEEP, HORSES AND CATTLE

Sheep raising is the principal live stock industry. The estimated number of head of sheep in the boundaries of the Basin is 200,000 and the annual wool clip will average 1,600,000 pounds. The flock-masters are gradually improving the breed and there is tenfold more money made in the business today than in former years. The best breed of bucks to be secured are imported from year to year. The prevailing breed is the De Laine, the Cotswold and the Ramboulette, costing all the way from $75 to $100 per

Strawberry Vine, 28 Inches Across the Top

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

head. Sheep associations have been organized in various parts of the Basin and thoroughbreds are being shipped in by the car load lot.

There are two distinct classes of sheep—the mutton sheep and the wool sheep. On the former of these the wool is not so thick or heavy and the amount lost to the owner in wool is made up by the gain in mutton. While the wool of this class is lighter, it is longer and for that reason the animal is kept away from the timber to prevent loss from undergrowth. The Merino wool is much finer in quality and thicker, though shorter. This class of sheep can pasture in heavily timbered country without loss of wool. A large amount of fine quality wool is exported for the reason it is far superior to that of many other sections of the West. The climate is very dry and there is but little wind, especially in the winter season, to disturb the sands and dust, which is so damaging to wool in other countries. The owners here are experts in the business and they take every precaution to avoid loss and exert every effort to produce the best. The grazing is ideal both in summer and winter. Most of the snows fall in the mountains and the winter snows are necessary for summer grazing. The climatic conditions on the winter ranges are most always favorable and there is seldom much suffering and loss. Once in a great while the flockmaster has to feed hay.

The public grazing lands are usually fully occupied and for awhile it seemed as if there would be a limit to sheep raising. Of recent years, however, the farmer is paying more attention to the industry and numerous flocks from 100 to 500 can be seen scattered over the country. The forest regulations have discriminated against the small owner, who is not permitted to use the range in summer unless he feeds in winter. It is expected that some action will be taken which will be more favorable to the small owner. But even while conditions are as they are, a great many farmers are stocking their farms. They figure that a surplus of alfalfa can be fed to sheep to good advantage.

Although the cattle industry was at one time far ahead of the sheep or any other industry, the decrease in the price of feeders practically forced the cattlemen out of business and there is now only a remnant of the former vast herds that roamed the hills. Instead of the larger herds of cheaper cattle of former days, there are now smaller herds of better grades and more attention is paid

Hieroglyphics in Dry Fork

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

to the production of milk and butter. There are ideal spots in this great country for dairy farms, and riches are awaiting the men who engage in that business.

There are many high-grade horses and with the importation of blooded stallions the grade is getting better. With all the other advantages of all other countries, this country possesses that of a salubrious climate, which is as essential for a horse or other beast as it is for man. Many horses are exported and often bring fabulous prices. It is nothing unusual for a team of work horses, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to bring $500. The farmers have formed stock companies and have purchased registered stallions from the East at a cost of from $2,000 to $5,000 each. There are ten registered stallions and a number of registered mares. The stallions consist of three Percherons, three standard bred or Hambletonians, two Shires, one French Coach and one Thoroughbred. Siegbert, the Percheron, whose picture appears in this booklet, was imported several years ago from France at a cost of $5,000. He took second premium at the St. Louis World's fair in 1904. This horse has 250 colts in various parts of the country.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

Church buildings and school houses dot the valleys and benches and with the spread of the gospel and education, the standard of morality and learning is high and the standard of crime and ignorance is low.

People of all kinds of creeds and faiths dwell in the confines of this Basin, but there are only four church organizations, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, as they are commonly known, outnumber the other denominations more than two to one. There is no friction between the Mormons and Gentiles, any report to the contrary notwithstanding. All the denominations mentioned, except the Presbyterians, have handsome church buildings. The Mormon tabernacle in Vernal cost $40,000.

The public school system in Utah is second to none and the teachers are the most proficient that can be secured. The state has a compulsory school law and there are capable juvenile officers to enforce the law. The legislature of 1909 passed an act providing for the city marshall and justice of the peace to be juve-

Apiary of Bees in Ashley Valley

nile officers. Books are furnished free and where the family is not able to do so, clothing for the school children is furnished. The school population of the Basin is between 4,000 and 5,000. Besides the public schools, the Mormon and Congregational churches have splendid schools. The Presbyterians are planning to build a college somewhere in the Basin. The school population in the state is 98,660. The state spends annually, for education, $23.62 per capita.

FRUIT

A fruit grower of the East was making inquiries about the adaptability of this country to the production of apples. The man with the land to sell exhibited a Wolf River apple. The eastern man insisted that it was artificial and would not be convinced to the contrary until he had tasted it. A fruit dealer from the Uintah Basin was in Salt Lake during the week of the State Fair and Church conference. He asked one of the leading merchants on Main street to allow him to use a part of the window space for the exhibition of some apples. The merchant indignantly refused. The fruit dealer from the Basin reached down into the dress suit case and pulled out a Wolf River. The merchant's eyes bulged out in astonishment. He had never seen the like before. A space in the window was immediately given for the display.

All fruit growers know that climatic conditions, soil, water, sunshine, elevation and the general lay of the land enter into the growth and development of the perfect apple with the rich, bright color.

The climate here is unexcelled in any part of the West. The average temperature during the fruiting season is close to 90. The sun shines 325 days in each year. The only wind to speak of is in the spring time, and even then there is but little, in comparison with many other sections of the West. In the summer, fall and winter there is seldom a breeze. Such conditions assure firm, strong skins and bright deep colors. Intense heat has a tendency to burn and wrinkle the skin. The altitude, averaging 5,500 feet, gives a dry atmosphere. The country with the damp atmosphere produces sour apples with poor coloring. The country is sheltered at the west and northwest by high mountains. In fact, it is sheltered on all sides and the orchards are thus protected from the

late killing frosts of the spring and the early killing frosts of the autumn. The soil is from five to fifty feet deep, and, in the fruit sections, contains just enough clay. The country is well drained to the east, a factor so much desired by fruit men. The sub-soil consists of a porous formation. With the long, pleasant autumn weather the wood of the trees has ample time in which to ripen and the sting of winter is not felt. The water is pure and abundant. There has never been a failure in the apple crop. The fruit is free from disease and pests, such as blight, and crown gall, woolly, black or green aphis, and there are but few worms. Fungus, owing to the dry climate, is not in evidence. The variety of apples is numerous. The most commonly grown are: autumn, Wolf River, Wealthy; winter, Gano, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, N. W. Greening, Bellflower; summer, Yellow Transparent, Astrachan, Red June.

The apple is by no means the exclusive fruit raised. Pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits are grown in abundance. The soil, in many parts of the country, is suited to raising peaches, but it is not really a peach climate. The season is a little too short. There are some peach orchards and the fruit is of the finest quality. There are many sheltered nooks here and there and expert peach growers might come in and be very successful.

CITIES AND TOWNS

Until within the last few years, since the reservation was thrown open to entry, the settlement of the Basin has been slow, due partly to poor railroad facilities and parly to the small amount of advertising that the country has received. The Ashley Valley is an old settlement, many of the people having come here more than a third of a century ago. Vernal is the leading city. Numerous towns have sprung up on the reservation and there are scores of settlements that are almost ready to be called towns, among which are Alhandra, Kennedy, Ignacia, Bonanza, Chipeta, Smith's Well, Dry Fork, Deep Creek, Ioka, Bennet, Cedarview, Taft, Hayden, Alexander, Lake Fork, Boneta, Utahn, Tabby, Stockmore, Fruitland.

VERNAL

Located in Ashley Valley. County seat of Uintah county. United States Land office and headquarters Ashley National

Forest. Population, 1,200. Near Green river, Ashley creek, Brush creek and Dry Fork. Near proposed Moffat road. Streets and sidewalks paved with asphaltum. Splendid telephone system. Cheapest electric lights in Utah. Water works system to be constructed in spring and summer of 1910. Educational center. Mormon academy, Willcox Congregational school and public school. Mormon tabernacle and Ward house. Congregational and Episcopal churches. Public Library. Handsome court house. Assessed valuation of city property, $350,000. Abundance of coal. Population of territory tributary to city, 10,000. A list of business indusries follows:

One bank, eight general merchandise sores, one hardware store, four saloons, two hotels, one bakery, one creamery, three restaurants, one jewelry store, one newspaper, one brick yard, two dance halls, one shoe shop, two harness shops, one opera house, two drug stores, two undertaking establishments, two planing mills, one livery stable, two meat markets, two millinery stores, three lodging houses, one telephone exchange, one express office, three blacksmith shops, one tailor shop, two photograph galleries, two flouring mills close to the city, two implement and vehicle dealers, one clothing store, two barber shops, one bath house, architects, brick masons, harness makers, painters, palsterers, real estate dealers, insurance agents, civil engineers, abstractors, seven lawyers, five physicians and surgeons, two dentists, one lodge hall (I. O. O. F.), a splendid brass band and orchestra.

Many new buildings, including $35,000 Uintah State academy, and National bank building to be erected in the near future.

ROOSEVELT

Located in Dry Gulch, Wasatch county, in the heart of fruit and agricultural country. Dry Gulch Irrigation company, biggest concern of the kind in the state. Thirty-five miles main canals and 185 miles of laterals. Five hundred stockholders. Population of town 450. Population surrounding territory, 2,000. Good school, social hall and church buildings. Electric light plant and grist mill soon to be installed. Coal, pinon pine and cedar for fuel. Business industries: Two general stores, two implement establishments, one hotel, one livery stable, one blacksmith shop, one meat market, one restaurant, one photograph gallery, one newspaper,

Prize Winners at Fair – Grown in Ashley Valley

(Thorne Bros. Photo)

one harness shop, one lumber yard, one shoe shop, one furniture store, one civil engineer, good commercial club.

MYTON

Located on Duchesne river, in Wasatch county. Government townsite. Population 250, with 1,000 population in surrounding country. Indian allotments, soon to be sold, adjacent. Other Indian allotments for lease. Twenty-five thousand dollar government bridge to be built across river. Good public school building completed in 1909. Three church organizations, Mormons, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Houses of worship soon to be erected. A number of cement block buildings to be erected in summer of 1910. Building boom is looked for. Surrounded by thousands of acres bench and bottom land adapted to fruit, small grain, alfalfa, sugar beets. Big canal scheme on South Myton bench under way. Near elaterite veins. Pinon pine and cedar close by. Business industries: Five general stores, two meat markets, two lumber yards, office of sawmill company, one bank, one newspaper, one hotel, one livery stable, two restaurants, one shoe shop, one implement store, one bakery, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, two carpenter shops, two lawyers, one physician, one dentist, one notary public.

THEODORE

Located at junction of Strawberry and Duchesne rivers, in Wasatch county. Government townsite. Population, 300 in town and 1,000 in country tributary. Fifty-two miles from Colton and seventy-five miles from Heber. Mountains furnish good pasture for sheep, horses and cattle. Pinon pine and cedar in abundance, only short distance. Notable section for fruit, small grain, hay and garden truck. Fruitland Valley, Blue Bench and West Bench Irrigation districts in vicinity. Cost of water from $2.50 to $20 per acre. Seventy-five thousand acres of tillable land. Elaterite beds in nearby canons. Splendid power sites. Grist mill wanted. Business industries: Commercial club, one newspaper, two hay and grain stores, one general store, one grocery store, one hotel, one restaurant, one rooming house, one barber shop, one pool and billiard room, one drug store, one meat market, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, one livery stable, one social hall, one physician, one civil engineer, one mining engineer. Good school and church buildings.

WHITEROCKS AND OURAY

Indian agencies. Whiterocks located near junction of Uintah river and Whiterocks creek. Two Indian trading stores, a hotel, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, laundry, Indian school. Fine fishing in canons.

Some have predicted that Ouray is to be the Pittsburg of the West. The map will show that it is located at or near a point where all the streams of the entire Uintah Basin meet. Gilsonite, copper and other minerals. Uteland Copper company plant near. Thousands of acres of agricultural land on benches and in valleys.

FORT DUCHESNE

Government post. Located on Uintah river, six miles above where it joins the Duchesne, in Uintah county. From 100 to 150 cavalry soldiers on duty. Under command of C. G. Hall, captain Fifth regiment of cavalry. The 1,400 Indians, scattered over the reservation, give but little trouble. The post is headquarters for the Government Irrigation service, H. C. Means, superintendent.

RANDLETT

Government townsite, formerly Leland. Located near Duchesne and Uintah rivers, in Uintah county. Some of the finest fruit, grain, hay, sugar beet and melon land on the reseravtion lies near this town. Uintah Railway and "Moffat" road have both made surveys. Population of about 100. One store, one real estate dealer, government physician, government farmer, good school and church buildings.

MOFFAT

Located near Uintah river in Uintah county and embraces what was known as the "strip." Town of about 100 population. In midst of large fruit and agricultural area. Abundance of wood for fuel. Gilsonite veins near. Oil land between Moffat and Vernal. School and church buildings. Social hall. One general store, one restaurant, one rooming house, one feed stable, one real estate office, one civil engineer. Headquarters for the construction engineer of the Uintah River, Ouray Valley and Colorado Park Irrigation companies.

INDEPENDENCE

Townsite in Dry Gulch, about half way between Myton and Fort Duchesne. Was organized at opening of reservation by Colorado people, but has been of slow growth, owing to lack of water. New Hope canal now being completed. Deep, fertile soil adapted to fruit, grain, alfalfa, sugar beets. Large hotel building now used as general store and rooming house.

JENSEN

Small town, fourteen miles southeast of Vernal, on Green river, at mouth of Ashley and Brush creeks, in Uintah county. Two general stores, good church and school buildings. Large acreage adjacent to town especially adapted to raising alfalfa seed. Coal in plenty. Placer gold along the Green river. New state bridge to be erected. Public highway between Utah and Colorado to be improved.

DRAGON

Small town. Terminus of Uintah Railway. Few business houses. Good hotel. Gilsonite mines and oil wells near. Daily stage to Vernal, 64 miles. Surrounded by pasture land and some agricultural land.

MISCELLANEOUS

The distance from the Union Pacific railroad on the north to the D. & R. G. railroad on the south is 200 miles. For twenty years the people have been looking for another road. The survey of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (Moffat road) runs through the heart of the Basin and on into Salt Lake City. The road is now finished from Denver to Steamboat Springs, Colorado, a distance of 214 miles, and only a few miles from the Utah-Colorado line. For some years the progress of the work has been slow. It is now pretty certain that the spring and summer of 1910 will witness active operations and that within two or three years the road will be finished into this undeveloped country. This road will shorten the distance from Denver to Salt Lake close to 200 miles. The distance by way of the Moffat road will be 555 miles, and by way of the D. & R. G. the distance is 742 miles.

Aside from the Hydro-Carbons there are other minerals. In many parts of the country there is plenty of copper. Some gold and other precious metals. From the Dyer mine, on the Dyer mountain, $800,000 worth of copper has been shipped. The mine is now idle. Operations may be resumed soon. Along the Green river placer gold mining has been conducted successfully. It is claimed the values are high. In other portions of the Basin mineral is said to exist. The coming of a railroad would mean development.

Coal is abundant, especially in the Ashley valley. Veins have been discovered to the west on and near the reservation, but it has not yet been opened up to any great extent. There is a vast quantity of pinon pine and cedar in easy access to all settlements.

Timber for building purposes is plentiful and there are numerous sawmills in the mountains. About three-fifths of the Ashley National Forest and about one-half the Uintah National Forest are located in the Uintah Basin. The area of the Ashley is 947,490 acres, and the area of the Uintah is 1,250,610. There is approximately 2,000,000,000 feet of timber standing. Free permits are granted settlers. One man is allowed $20 of timber per year. He is charged at the rate of $2.25 per thousand for green and $1.50 for dead. The cost of sawing and transportation would add considerable to this. A man with his own team can well afford to spend a few days in the mountains, then the only actual cash outlay would be the cost of sawing. The price of lumber at the vari-

ous yards in this country is from $30 to $35 per thousand. Many cement block and brick buildings are being constructed. There are brick yards and cement block factories at a few points. The freight rates, after the material leaves the railroads, are from 75 cents to $1.25 per hundred.

The present rapid increase in population makes good prices for products. Alfalfa from $7.50 to $35, baled; oats, $1.50 to $3 per hundred; wheat, $1 per bushel; corn, $1.25; potatoes, 50 cents to $1.00 per bushel. Peaches, $2 per bushel. Apples, plums, pears, apricots, and strawberries bring fancy prices.

At the heads of all the streams; in fact, all along the water courses, are ideal power sites, some of the finest in the West. To particularize would be useless. Also there are ideal reservoir sites.

This is a paradise for the fisherman and the hunting is fairly good. When a man goes in the mountains in the month of October he is pretty sure to get a buck with horns, all the law allows. The mountains abound in smaller game, such as grouse and sage chickens. On the lower flats, ducks and doves. The smaller and swifter streams are full of trout, while the large and more sluggish streams contain bigger fish, such as white, humpbacks, suckers and cat. To get an idea of the number of streams, take a look at the map in the middle of this booklet.

There are numerous ideal spots which would make glad the eye of the tourist and sportsman. In the Upper Duchesne valley, near the town of Stockmore, there are many warm springs, which remain at the same temperature summer and winter. It is a mineral water and the Indians go for miles to get what they call "medicine" water. The Lake Fork Lake, at the head of the Lake Fork river is said to be one of the most magnificent summer resorts. The lake is one mile long and half a mile wide. The depth is unknown, as the bottom has never been reached.

FACTS ABOUT UINTAH BASIN

Miles long	120
Miles wide	70
Total area in square miles	8,400
Number of acres	5,376,000
Number of tillable acres	540,000
Population (estimated)	20,000

School population	4,250
Assessed valuation (Uintah county)	$1,840,239.68
Assessed valuation (Wasatch county)	$2,324,626.67
Average altitude, feet	5,500
Average number days sunshine in year	325
Average annual precipitation, 15 years, inches	9
Hydro-Carbons worth	$7,000,000,000
Number head of sheep	200,000
Annual wool clip, pounds	1,600,000
Number colonies of bees	3,000
Number acres land under cultivation	75,000
Number acres Indian allotments	112,000

Average date last killing frost in spring, May 4.

Average date first killing frost in autumn, October 4.

Mean annual temperature	46
Mean maximum	62
Mean minimum	33
Average days maximum above 90	31
Average days with minimum below 32	163

MILES OF CANALS

Total mileage government main canals	122
Dry Gulch Irrigation company	35
Ashley Upper Irrigation company	12
Ashley Central Irrigation company	9
Rock Point and White Wash	6
Burns Bench	6
Union	5
Upper Burns Bench	4
Utah Development and Irrigation company, proposed canal on South Myton Bench	30
Ouray Valley (incomplete)	25
Colorado Park (incomplete)	15
New Hope (incomplete)	20
Uintah Irrigation (incomplete)	15
Whiterocks Irrigation (incomplete)	25
Upper Blue Bench (incomplete)	13
Blue Bench, District No. 1 (incomplete)	14
West Bench (incomplete)	8
Fruitland (incomplete)	26
Lake Fork Western (incomplete)	4
Farnsworth (incomplete)	14

FACTS ABOUT UTAH

Area in square miles	84,990
Area in acres	54,393,600
Extreme breadth, miles	275
Extreme length, miles	345
Population	350,000
Number families in state	75,000
State rank according to population	43
Forest reserves in acres	7,436,327
Revenue to state from forest reserves this year	$ 32,681
Horticultural products	1,700,000
Grain crop	8,000,000
Dairy products	2,200,000
Poultry and eggs	650,000
Sugar beets	1,900,000
Wool	2,520,000
Sheep, number 3,115,000, worth	10,000,000
Live stock industry	17,936,000
Dividends from mines, 1909	8,000,000
Dividends from mines since industry started	90,000,000
Coal output, 1908	2,951,000
Contents, Utah coal fields in tons	196,548,000,000
Cement output in 1908, barrels	630,000
School attendance	81,553
School population	98,660
Salt product, 1908, worth	$169,000

Eighth largest state in Union; admitted to Union January 4, 1896. Sego Lily is state flower.

Enough for Breakfast

THE LAND OF HOPE

When you come from the east and land out west,
Where there's room to breathe and the climate's best;
When you come from the prim, staid east, I say,
With a purpose, half evolved, to stay,
And you meet a man—a whole-souled chap—
And a hundred more—same kind, mayhap—
And each says: "Shake, new friend of mine;
Come right on in, the water's fine.

"You're from the east, and so were we;
But we're living now, as you can see;
And you'll be, too, if you stake your claim
In this man's town, and you don't go lame.
Just clamp your claws on the topmost roost.
Crow with the rest, and boost—and boost.
Just get the spirit; leave the rut,
And wealth is yours—no ifs or but."

I say, when you come from the east, out here
To the land of hope, glad hands and cheer,
And you meet real men, and women, too,
Who'd share their last red cent with you—
It's then you smile, throw out your chest—
Oh, what's the use? You know the rest.
You'll stick? You bet! and your lot you'll share
With the western folk, for they're on the square.

—Author Unknown.

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